

Global Reliance



July / August 2006

Vol. 32, No. 3

Air Force Office of Special Investigations

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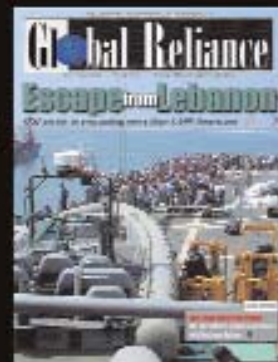


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Capt. Christine Millette
Public Affairs Director
MSgt. Carolyn Gwathmey
PA Superintendent
James C. Dillard
Editor



On the Cover
 Refugees wait to be transported to Turkey after fleeing from the crisis in Lebanon.

(Photo provided by Det. 322)



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Invent the future

Right now is an exciting time to be a part of OSI and the Air Force! You have a wonderful opportunity to be an integral part of OSI's future development.

Our changing world makes it imperative that we change with it. We're setting in place processes that are going to streamline and improve an already spectacular organization. In the coming months, you will start to see changes in the way we do business, and you will be asked to participate in new programs and to set up new processes. You are in a unique position to be a part of the plan that will become a milestone for OSI.

Former President John F. Kennedy once said, "The time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining." Right now the sun is shining on OSI.

Our organization and our reputation has never been better. Now is the time to build a better future. Past planning and input from our people has equipped us for success today.

We have undertaken significant organizational changes within OSI twice in recent history.

In 1991, we shifted from districts to regions and realigned with the MAJCOMs. Most of us, myself included, disliked the change and thought it would be detrimental for the organization.

But, in fact, it strengthened

our continuity, both internally and with the rest of the Air Force. The second major organizational change was when we moved our own training academy to FLETC in 2002. Again, there was great resistance within the command to this change. Now we are reaping the benefits of having our agents attend training with more than 80 other federal agencies. We are sharing greater resources and state-of-the-art equipment, not to mention having a common knowledge base with those we work with on a day-to-day basis.

It was the right decision for our command and the Air Force.

Our post-9/11 world is forcing a change in the way the Department of Defense does business. The chief of staff is assessing our service and all that has made us the greatest air and space force in the world.

We must recapitalize and modernize our aging aircraft and equipment, and the entire force is making strides to reduce and flatten our "Cold War-era" headquarters staffs and support structures.

Likewise, OSI needs to transform with the rest of the Air Force and other services to stay relevant and keep ahead of those elements that mean to harm our way of life, country or our Air Force. We have already begun our efforts to change, and each and every



one of us has a part in the plan.

"The best way to predict the future is to invent it," said Alan Kay, a pioneer in the personal computing industry. This is what we must strive for in our organization – to invent our future.

That is why a few months ago, I put together and tasked several champion teams to find tools and processes to move us forward to a bright new future.

Our People, Resource and Assessment Team is working to unleash the organization's human potential – taking care of our people, to take care of the mission.

Our Leadership Development Team is working to create processes for developing more effective OSI leaders, using mentoring, education and war-time leadership training.

Our Unity and Synchronization Team is working to synthesize the force, ensuring one OSI, with one vision and one voice.

The Staff Support Team is working to purify functions, improve effectiveness and reduce overhead, as we move forward with the never-ending battle to do more with less.

And finally, our Mission Focus Team is looking at

ways to prioritize, divest, partner or refocus our mission demands in order to propel us toward future successes.

These teams have been working diligently and with purpose over the past several months. I ask you to take advantage of opportunities to give your input to these teams and help weave together a plan to make our lofty, ambitious goals more doable, accessible and achievable.

In 1967, the president of Personnel Laboratory Inc., King Whitney, Jr., said, "Change has a considerable psychological impact on the human mind. To the fearful it is threatening because it means that things may get worse. To the hopeful it is encouraging because things may get better. To the confident it is inspiring because the challenge exists to make things better."

I challenge you to be bold and make a difference, to look forward and embrace change as an opportunity to make a lasting impression on our elite organization.

When the time comes to implement our plan, it is an absolute necessity that we have commitment from everyone as we strive to invent our future along with the rest of the Air Force. **GR**

Mr. Doug Thomas

OSI Executive Director

This is my first executive director letter, after assuming the humbling responsibility as the OSI executive director.

Let me first say it is truly my honor and privilege to be given the opportunity to serve the officer, enlisted and civilian men and women of this outstanding organization. I pledge to each of you that I will give you and OSI 1,000 percent every day.

the Executive Director Letter



Please make no mistake, I am here to serve all in this incredible command.

One thing I feel very strongly about is effective communication. Open and candid lines of communication are extremely important to ensuring all of us know the facts about an issue, rather than reacting to the rumor mill. I want to start the process of effective communication by touching on three topics that I know you all are interested in.

Civilian Leadership

The Air Force recently released a revision to AFI 38-101, *Air Force Organization*, which clarified the legal parameters within which Air Force civilians can be assigned to leadership positions. The bottom line up front is that civilians do not have legal authority to execute Uniformed Code of Military

Justice authority – only a military commander within an established, unbroken military chain of command is empowered and responsible to do so.

Put in simple terms applicable to OSI, military leaders assigned to detachments that report to a civilian leader cannot be given command UCMJ authority, and their positions will not be titled “commander.”

The legal clarification provided in the policy revision helps OSI senior leadership shape the command’s strategy for its shared (military and civilian) leadership vision.

Fact: The revised policy does not mean that civilian special agents cannot

be assigned to responsible, career progressing leadership positions in OSI.

Fact: OSI will continue filling appropriate leadership positions utilizing the shared leadership business practice.

Fact: HQ OSI/XP is preparing a staff summary package for our commander to review regarding what minor adjustments will be needed in the OSI shared leadership construct to ensure compliance with AFI 38-101. Those changes will be communicated as soon as possible.

Civilian Special Agent Fitness/ Medical Standards Policy

Inherent in the profession of federal law enforcement are rigorous tasks and physical demands that call for a healthy, fit workforce to ensure the safe execution of our jobs.

About one year ago, the Special Investigations Civilian Career Policy Council sponsored an IPT to develop a policy proposal that would establish physical fitness and medical criteria necessary to meet the rigors of our profession.

The IPT was fortunate to have as a member Dr. Phil Spottswood, who is the Office of Personnel Management director for occupational health standards and pre-emanate expert on fitness and medical policy for federal law enforcement.

The IPT benchmarked several other federal law enforcement agencies with mission sets similar to those of OSI and prepared a draft policy for review and coordination. To date, the policy has completed HQ Air Force three-letter coordination and is entering the two-letter coordination phase.

General Simmons and I feel strongly that the policy is necessary to ensure our civilian special agent work force will be able to safely and effectively meet the rigorous demands of our global law enforcement and counterintelligence mission.

Fact: Once approved, there will be a phase-in period (recommended to be 18 months) for individuals to establish their state of fitness and medical health as compared to the criteria in the policy. This phase-in period will afford the opportunity to, if necessary, increase levels of fitness and medical health before full enforcement of the policy is implemented.

Fact: The fitness and medical criteria directly correlate to validated functional tasks associated with the law enforcement profession, and the policy allows for development of functional tests to determine whether an individual fitness or medical condition actually prohibits the safe and efficient execution of a specific or series of associated functional tasks.

Fact: Individuals initially determined not to meet fitness or medical standards will have appeal rights to the OSI Functional Review Board, comprised of

See Director on following page

A letter of thanks from the Kuhlmeier family

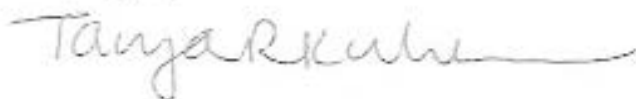
To the men and women of OSI:

I would like to express my deep appreciation and for the incredible expression of sympathy and support you have showered upon our family at this most difficult time. Your cards, letters, and contributions to Kaya's educational fund have been tremendous, and I am humbled.

Dan truly was part of a wonderful "family", and the cohesiveness and degree of professionalism you have displayed throughout our ordeal is commendable. It makes us proud to see that the ideals by which Dan lived continue to reverberate throughout OSI and are exemplified in your actions.

Although we all share in the sorrow of our communal loss, I hope that you can find comfort in knowing that you have made a difference in our lives, and that our family is truly grateful.

Thank you,



Tanja and Kaya Kuhlmeier,
and the entire Kuhlmeier and Reeves families.

Director continued from previous page

the executive director, OSI vice commander, OSI/JA, OSI/DP and the medical review officer.

CIVILIAN SPECIAL AGENT ASSIGNMENT PROCESS (DUAL TRACK)

General Simmons approved, and HQ OSI/XP has implemented, the new Civilian Special Agent Assignment policy, also referred to as the Dual Track process.

This is a very significant step in the command's evolution toward fully leveraging the total work force, specifically relating to increasing subject matter expertise, investigative and operational continuity and deliberate development of future leadership.

Fact: The policy, a product of the SICCPC, provides every civilian special

agent in OSI the opportunity to declare their career desire to either "track" through the technical or leadership development path.

Those who select the technical track will be afforded assignment tour lengths of four years, with the potential (based upon region commander validation of need) to obtain tour length extensions. Individuals assigned to overseas locations will continue to rotate based upon existing Date of Expected Return from Overseas policies.

Individuals in the leadership development track will be provided experiential assignments, typically every three years, which contribute to increasing their depth and breadth of leadership capabilities.

Fact: Individuals will declare their desires on their Civilian Development Plan and can change their declaration if so desired; however, changing back and forth could impact the related advance-

ment time-lines.

Fact: The new policy is posted on the HQ OSI Web page and the XP Web site, and I encourage you to review the policy document for further details.

I plan to regularly publish executive director letters to widely communicate the facts of current events and issues affecting the OSI family and each publication, following distribution, will be posted on the executive director Web page for continued reference.

I encourage readers to challenge me with issues and topics of concern or interest that I can shed light on in my efforts to help keep you fully and factually informed.

Although this initial letter is heavy on civilian issues, that may not be the case in the future.

As I said, I'm here to serve all of the men and women in OSI. Thank you. **GR**

SA Jennifer Ujimori
*Force Protection
 Detachment Thailand*

U.S. Department of Defense Force Protection Detachments have been established at key overseas locations frequented by significant numbers of in-transit DoD assets.

These FPDs are joint DoD counterintelligence offices staffed by special agents from the Army, Navy and Air Force criminal investigative organizations.

An FPD directly supports the DoD Unified Combatant Commands through timely and relevant counterintelligence services to meet the force protection needs of in-transit DoD personnel, resources and operations in its area of responsibility – including personnel and assets on permanent and temporary duty.

The lead agency varies at each FPD location. The chief/special agent in charge of FPD Thailand is an Army agent and this individual is responsible for the day-to-day operations, taskings and management of

FPD personnel and resources. The FPD is also staffed by agents from the Naval Criminal Investigative Service and OSI.

Thailand hosts the largest number of U.S. military exercises in Southeast Asia, with more than 40 exercises annually.

FPD Thailand coordinates with United States and Thai military, law enforcement, security and intelligence officials to monitor potential threats and identify early-warning indicators.

It works with the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group Thailand and the U.S. Embassy Regional Security Office on initiatives to enhance host nation security capabilities. FPD Thailand also works on procedures related to those exercises and other instances of the DoD's presence in Thailand, such as transit through Thai airports.

One such initiative has recently been realized with the inception of the FPD Thailand Seminar Program. The FPD invites DoD and other U.S. government personnel with appropriate skillsets to participate in seminars, with the goal of sharing information to establish smoother working relationships. All travel and associated costs for these seminars are funded by the FPD.

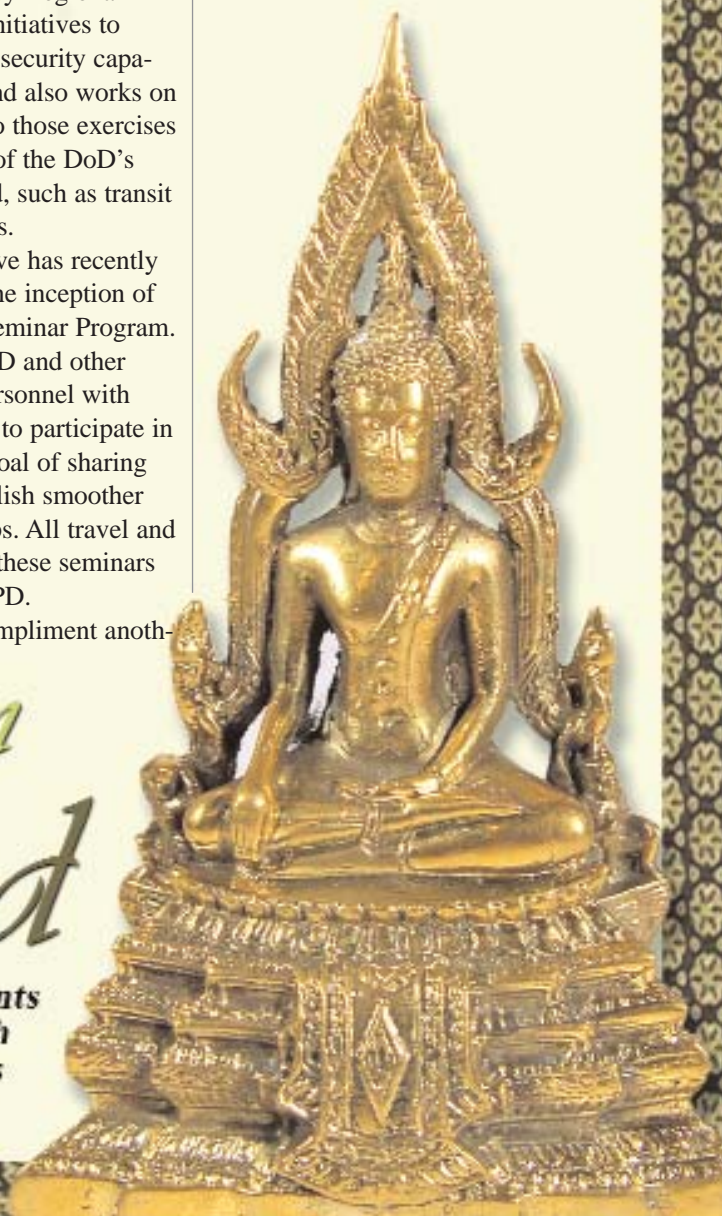
The seminars compliment another

ongoing FPD initiative of deploying vehicle undercarriage search mirrors, Garrett handheld scanners and high-powered flashlights with U.S. and Thai military and police officials.

Most recently, with outstanding support from the U.S. Air Force Special Investigations Academy, OSI Special Agents David Bast and Tim Wilson participated in these mutually-beneficial and high-profile seminars hosted by FPD Thailand.

See Thai on the following page

force protection
in
Thailand
Force protection detachments support DoD assets through counterintelligence services





Photos provided by SA Jennifer Ujimori

OSI Force Protection Thailand poses with their Thai counterparts for a group photo. The photo was taken in front of the Royal Thai Police Region 3 Training Center in March.

Thai information

To learn more about the seminars or to participate as a U.S. facilitator or subject matter expert, please contact FPD Thailand at +(66) 2287-1036 x504, or e-mail SA Jennifer Ujimori at UjimoriJM@state.gov.

Thai continued from previous page

The highly-successful, five-day seminar was held in Nakon Ratchasima (Korat) province. The province is a significant location for Cobra Gold, the premier Pacific Command exercise, as well as operations and exercises such as Cope Tiger.

Topics included a terrorism overview, basic improvised explosive device recognition and search procedures, bomb threat manage-



Army SA David Turner, left, FPD Thailand chief, and SA Jennifer Ujimori, FPD Thailand, meet with Royal Thai Police members.

ment and first response, vehicle security, surveillance, facility analysis, route surveys and officer safety and tactics.

FPD seminars are of value to U.S. transit and training activities with Thailand, a major non-NATO ally to the United States.

FPD Thailand personnel have been invited to numerous speaking engagements and have organized

more than 30 seminars with participants from the Thai military services and many others.

The intent is to embed these seminars into existing force protection plans and programs to operationally prepare the environment prior to all major exercise deployments in Thailand. Additional FPD Thailand seminars are planned for later in the fall. **GR**

The

Daily Reporter



Media Man Talks Media

It's a good idea to consult with Public Affairs before dealing with the civilian press
pg. 10



To Speak or Not to Speak

Your OSI Public Affairs office can offer you helpful information on preparing for an interview
pg. 13



Read the Signs

Stop. Think. Call your Public Affairs office with media Q's.
pg. 13

This just In

Why talk to the press?

- OSI has an important mission that needs to be told.
- Our people are at the forefront of the Global War on Terrorism and should be recognized.
- The more the public and our country's leaders understand us, the more they will invest money and effort in equipping us.
- In the information age, to be "secret" or silent is to be doing something wrong – it is everyone's responsibility to manage the country's and the Air Force's reputations.

In Quotes

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.

-Napoleon Bonaparte

Who represents OSI?

Joe T. Schmo

The Daily Reporter

Due to the recent national media attention, Public Affairs wants to ensure the command is trained in handing the media.

Each time an OSI member speaks with the press, they represent the Air Force, OSI and the military in general.

The result of OSI personnel speaking with the press: Congressional inquiries, SECDEF inquiries, unfavorable press coverage and Internet proliferation of misquotes.

Before speaking, sending an e-mail or releasing information, there are questions OSI members should ask themselves: Who is asking for this information? What is their agenda? Are the following people aware of the request: detachment/region commanders, base/OSI PA, legal office and the Inspector General.



Photo by Thai Chuquay

Reporters often do not have much time when working a story. They are looking to get a story published or printed in as timely a manner as possible. The key ingredient to their story: a good source. Before OSI members become the source for the reporter, they should first consult with their base or OSI Public Affairs office.

Contact Information

- OSI Public Affairs: (240) 857-0989
- OSI Public Affairs Media Training Site: <http://afosi-web.ogn.af.mil/pa/media%20training.html>
- OSI Legal Office: (240) 857-9106
- OSI Inspector General: (240) 857-9385

Talk to headquarters.

Public Affairs personnel are trained specifically to protect

the Air Force and its people from getting used and abused by the media, the IG

office needs to be in the loop on all congressional inquiries, and JA can help determine what is releasable in a case going to/coming from court.

The bottom line: All OSI personnel must speak with a PA person, either from OSI PA or the local base PA, before speaking with the media.

by James C. Dillard

Global Reliance Editor

The sun's blazing heat rose off the Mediterranean Sea, pushing temperatures into the upper 90s, tormenting anyone unfortunate enough to be party to such conditions.

Waves ebbed and crested against the hull of the USS Trenton as the nearly-600 foot ship sliced through the foreign waters. In the distance, the outline of a Turkish ship took form on the horizon, one the USS Trenton had been sent to meet.

Aboard the USS Trenton, more than 1,600 American refugees awaited the Turkish pilot ship, which would bear them into the country's ports. The Americans were fleeing from the conflict raging between Lebanon and Israel.

Special Agent Jaime Jones, assigned to Det. 522, Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, waited onboard the Turkish ship as the USS Trenton drew closer. Supporting her were Special Agents Jeffrey Anderson and Mr. Nurettin Anman, also from Det.

522. Their mission, on that sweltering July morning, was to aid in the transfer of the American refugees to the Turkish pilot ship and then to ensure their safety as they were transported to Incirlik AB. The U.S. Embassy's chief of mission also accompanied them on this vital mission.

The Americans onboard the USS Trenton, who had endured a 15-hour trip from Lebanon, represented nearly 20 percent of all Americans fleeing the country. After they were transferred from the USS Trenton to the Turkish ship, an event done completely at sea, they were put ashore by the Turkish ship at the Port of Mersin, on the coast of Turkey.

SA Jones saw the task of supporting the rescue mission as an honor and unique opportunity.

"I'm thankful I was given an opportunity to be a part of and experience something of this magnitude," SA Jones said. "I wanted to be a part of the rescue, because I knew these people were going through something extremely terrorizing, and I wanted to be there to do my part in making sure their time transitioning, from the ship to the plane that would take them

back to the states, would be as safe and smooth as possible."

At the Port of Mersin, Det. 522 already had a solid reputation of supporting the U.S. Navy and U.S. contracted ships in securing antiterrorism and force protection measures.

For this last-minute U.S. Non-Combatant Evacuation Operation from Lebanon, the ATFP requirements were heightened and more challenging to obtain. When Cyprus could no longer support large influxes of evacuees and Incirlik was becoming a favorable option, Det. 522 began to work with their contacts at the Port of Mersin.

"I would have to say the main challenge for us was coordinating with all the different parties involved with this mission," SA Anderson said.

OSI worked closely with Turkish authorities, U.S. military personnel, the U.S. Consulate, Turkish contractors, the Turkish Red Crescent and also had the responsibility of handling the media.

"Even with all these different organizations involved, with all their different needs and requirements, we all worked

Rescue on the Mediterranean

Det. 522 agents take on a mission to safely bring Americans home

together to ensure the mission was a success,” SA Anderson said.

Det. 522 was the go-between for several key U.S. and Turkish agencies. The Military Sealift Command began to work directly with OSI to identify vessels carrying American citizens.

“As ship schedules and destinations continually changed, the Det leaned way forward to place teams in critical nodes and to coordinate informal security arrangements,” said SA Joseph Laville, Det. 522 commander. “This aggressiveness paid great dividends when the USS Trenton changed its original destination from Cyprus to Turkey. The U.S. Embassy immediately turned to Det. 522 to assist in

formal security arrangements with the Turkish Coast Guard, Port Authorities and National Police. Moreover, the 39th Air Base Wing leadership turned to us for all off-base security requirements, to include Turkish National Police escorts for bus convoys carrying American evacuees.”

OSI also coordinated the increased alert posture around Incirlik AB due to the high-profile event.

The day prior to the USS Trenton’s arrival, the OSI team worked with U.S.

See **Escape** on page 21





by **James C. Dillard**
Global Reliance Editor

Photos courtesy of Det. 407

(From left) Det. 407 members Senior Airman Ethan Kibler, SA Curtis Taylor, SA Jarell Clemmons, SA Julie Miller, SA Kevin Walb, SA Larry Hebdon, SA Allen Goodwin, SA John Schoth and SA Adrienne Pederson group up for a photo in front of the Treasure Bay Casino, which was moved down the Gulf Coast more than 50 yards by Hurricane Katrina.

Recovering after Hurricane Katrina

One year ago, Hurricane Katrina mercilessly ravaged Keesler AFB, Miss., as the base community did all they could to manage Mother Nature's most recent trouble child.

The Keesler AFB leadership, including SA Allen Goodwin, gathered inside the command post, plotting disaster management strategies and riding out the storm, as was the rest of the Gulf Coast. Today, the states affected by the storm

are still rebuilding. Keesler AFB is no exception. Mississippi was just one of several states that came under the weather-born guillotine that fell so heavily on the United States.

Hurricane Katrina began its life over the Bahamas on August 23 and reached Mississippi within a week. Florida suf-

fered some comparatively mild damage, but by the time it crossed into the Gulf of Mexico, it seemed to be fast becoming one of the strongest hurricanes in recorded U.S. history. When the storm arrived in Mississippi and Louisiana, it began losing some of its fury, but it was far from finished.



SA David McLeod hands out MREs to civilians after Hurricane Katrina. Det. 407 distributed more than 1,700 of the meals to displaced community members.

At Keesler AFB, SA Goodwin, Det. 407 commander, stood in awe of the hurricane's destructive might. Despite having grown up in Texas' "Tornado Alley," he'd never seen anything so brutal.

The base had made preparations for the storm, with many people fleeing to safer climes. SA Goodwin was going to leave for Panama City, Fla., with his family, but decided to stay behind so OSI would have a command post presence.

"I wanted to stay and show the base that OSI was part of the Keesler team, and that we were there to help in any way possible," SA Goodwin said.

SA Goodwin was watching the news reports on television, broadcasting mounting traffic problems as thousands were making their way out of the region. Gasoline stations were running out of gas and people were panicking. As with natural disasters in the past, confusion and hysteria were present.

"As I watched Katrina doing her damage, I worried about my family, my agents and their families," SA Goodwin said.

SA Goodwin's family would not return until four months after the hurricane.

Directly after the storm, he took accountability of his detachment and soon



SA Anton Malkowski stands in what remained of his living room. His home was completely destroyed by Katrina.

discovered all Det. 407 members and their families were safe.

Many of the people still remaining at

the base quickly found refuge in storm shelters. SA Goodwin waited to go into a shelter, though, until most already had.

He and SA Julie Miller, one of the two agents who remained behind, rode on patrol with Security Forces, ensuring the safety and force protection of the base.

"We forced a few people into shelters, and if it were not for us, they could have died," SA Goodwin said. "We later conducted the initial base threat assessment and helped prevent looting within the installation."

OSI's responsibilities weren't limited, though, to the confines of the base. Right after the hurricane had past, SA Goodwin went with a security forces team into a nearby town to check into the welfare of a dependent spouse of a security forces member that stayed behind, despite the oncoming storm.

The house was severely flooded, but the spouse was fine, as she and her dogs had retreated into the attic. This was SA Goodwin's first insight into how much damage Hurricane Katrina had wrought.

Base leadership turned to OSI for assistance with force protection issues, such as securing classified media and helping with preventing looting and similar criminal activities.

SA Miller was at the base hospital when the storm thundered its way onto the base. She described being in the path of Hurricane Katrina as one of the most surreal experiences of her life.

"When the hospital began to flood, there wasn't time to ponder the severity of the storm," SA Miller said. "We acted quickly to get children upstairs and salvage as many patient charts, medical supplies and, for me, the duty gear I had brought into the building for protection from the storm."

After only 10 minutes, the hospital's power generators failed, plunging the storm-battered building into darkness. Perhaps not considering the possibility of a flood, the hospital designers had placed the vital generators in the basement. Four days would pass before power was restored to the hospital.

See Recovery on page 18

SA Thomas Spring

Det. 631, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

OSI's cold history in Alaska can be traced back to the very beginnings of the organization.

OSI was originally structured into 25 geographic districts and subordinate detachments throughout the continental United States, each led by a district commander and falling under the administrative control of the 1005th

Special Investigations Unit at Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C.

Much like today, these districts and detachments were associate units, receiving their support from the nearest Air Force installation, yet reporting directly back to OSI Headquarters.

In October 1948, having established a stateside OSI structure, Alaska became the site of the first OSI presence in an overseas area when Col. Arthur T. Cameron activated the 5002nd Special Investigations Squadron under the Alaskan Air Command. The 5002nd consisted of District 2, com-

manded by Lt. Col. Dwight J. Scovel, headquartered in Fairbanks and District 5, commanded by Lt. Col. Fred B. Bown, located in the Aleutian Islands.

Due to its strategic location, it was quickly recognized that Alaska would be a lucrative target of an anticipated Soviet invasion. In an effort to defend against such an invasion, the Alaskan authorities turned to OSI in early 1950 with a classified plan to create a network of covert agents and operatives to provide an underground intelligence network.

Thus Operation Alaska, one of OSI's largest operations in the 1950s was born. Ultimately, the project included two distinct opera-

tions: one involving the recruitment, training and ongoing support of the local residents being used as covert agents; and the second involving the construction and equipping of survival caches along established escape and evasion routes. Preparation for escape routes included recruitment, training and support of local residents who could facilitate the survival of aircrews.

Operation Alaska was headquartered at Elmendorf AFB in a remote log building three miles from the center of the base.

OSI established a special training program in

See History on following page

Cold days in Alaska

Since the 1950s, OSI has had a presence in the Northern wastes, with an initial mission of protecting the U.S. from a potential Russian incursion



Images courtesy of the OSI History Office

History continued from previous page

Washington, D.C., where, from June 1951 until August 1952, local Alaskan residents, once recruited for covert duty, were sent to undergo training in areas such as codes and ciphers, mapping and sketching, observation and reporting, unarmed defense and a number of other topics.

In August 1952, however, it was realized that Washington was not the best location to carry out this training, after an Alaskan native with a less-than-perfect grasp of the English language arrived in mid-summer dressed in an Alaskan winter parka and mukluks. Thereafter, training was moved to Elmendorf AFB.

OSI-Alaska was also busy during the early 1950s establishing a series of survival caches throughout the state containing items such as food, medicine, weapons, skis, snowshoes and sleeping bags.

These caches, designed to

be used by the underground network of agents to assist downed Air Force pilots in the event of war, were constructed by OSI agents in the field. In the heavily wooded areas, agents built elevated log structures to secure the items. In the more remote tundra areas, however, there were no trees to use for this construction.

In this case, teams of shovel-wielding OSI agents were dispatched with instructions to muscle through the permafrost and dig 8-by-10 foot pits, 6 feet deep. These pits were then floored and framed, and covered with a roof of sod.

Needless to say, transportation was a unique problem faced by early OSI agents in Alaska. Several types of tracked vehicles were used by OSI during this time, but none proved adequate for the Alaskan bush. Ultimately, OSI agents employed early bush pilots for transportation to the cache sites, and the project eventually acquired its own L-20 Beaver aircraft.

Completion of the survival

caches and the recruitment of covert agents was complete by the fall of 1953 and the Alaska Project continued in much the same manner through 1955.

By mid-summer 1956, however, the rise of the Strategic Air Command's role in nuclear warfare led to the termination of the Alaska Project. By mid-1957, OSI had removed the weapons from the caches and converted them for use by downed Airmen and local residents.

In 1959, the government abandoned all connection with the survival caches, leaving them to be reclaimed by the cruel and unforgiving harshness of the northern winters.

The years following the termination of Project Alaska saw several changes in OSI-Alaska. The 5002nd Special Investigation Squadron was deactivated and replaced by OSI District 81 at Elmendorf AFB and Det. 8101 at Eielson AFB.

OSI-Alaska forged lasting relationships with fledgling agencies such as the Alaska

State Troopers and the Anchorage and Fairbanks Police Departments, relationships that continue to enhance OSI's mission today.

In 1981, District 81 was deactivated and command of OSI units in Alaska transferred to OSI District 20 at McChord AFB, Wash., with the subsequent creation of Det. 2010 at Elmendorf AFB and Det. 2011 at Eielson AFB. District 20 was deactivated in 1990 and command of OSI-Alaska was transferred again, this time to District 19 at Travis AFB, Calif.

In 1992, OSI underwent its most sweeping organizational change when it transitioned from geographic districts to regions aligned with Air Force Major Commands.

In October 1992, the 6th Field Investigations Region was activated at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, and the 63rd Field Investigations Squadron was activated at Elmendorf AFB with command over all OSI assets in Alaska once again.

GR

Going above and beyond the call of OSI duty

SA Jason Garner, right, and his wife Marly, middle, rescued two dogs and two cats from their neighbor's burning home. SA Garner, assigned to Det. 114 at Tinker AFB, Okla., and his wife received no injuries during the rescue, and the pets were likewise relatively unscathed. His neighbor, Jan, is pictured left. The other dog the Garners rescued is pictured inset.



Photo provided by SA Jason Garner

Recovery continued from page 15

SA Miller assisted in moving numerous children, infants and pregnant patients to a higher floor of the hospital when the floodwaters began to overtake the hospital's lower levels.

After the storm passed, she went out with SA Steve Mann to check on his home. They arrived to a shocking sight.

"His home was gutted by the storm," SA Miller said. "He lost everything and had no flood insurance."

Despite his personal loss, SA Mann assisted with a protective service operation for the secretary of defense and the secretary of the Air Force, ensured his wife was in a safe place and then deployed to Iraq.

"He is an amazingly strong person," SA Miller said. "In my opinion, his response to such devastating news and his amazing strength was a reminder to keep going."

After such a devastating event, recovery and rebuilding is normally all someone might have to worry about. OSI's mission, though, continued and did so with new challenges. To meet these challenges, Det. 407 members were working 18-hour days.

In the midst of rebuilding the base, they worked with the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms office and local police to solve a case involving a bomb threat made against the base and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which was working on the base.

In addition, Det. 407's offices were ruined and in dire need of repair, so SA Miller worked with the U.S. State Department to secure a portable Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (dubbed "Conan") as a base of operations. They then began work on setting up both NIPR and SIPR connectivity.

It took five months before the SCIF was completely prepared for use. It would be four more months after that before their regular offices were useable. Total damage costs, not including official vehicles and office equipment, exceeded \$80,000.



SA Curtis Taylor searches through debris in a community nearby Keesler AFB. Det. 407 participated in numerous search and recovery missions.

Even with their personal losses and their newly-hampered mission, Det. 407 members found time to go out and help in rebuilding the surrounding communities. They made several trips to the community to deliver water, MREs, baby supplies and clothing.

SA Miller was with SA Jarrell Clemmons on one such trip when they came upon a civilian who had lost literally everything. SA Clemmons saw the man did not have any footwear, so he removed his boots and gave them to him.

In the spirit of teamwork, SA Larry Hebdon and SA David McLeod both volunteered to come back to the base to offer whatever aid they could. The rest of the detachment, which had been sent away before the storm hit, asked to come back, but SA Goodwin simply didn't have the facilities to keep them.

"It would have been great to have additional agents; however, we had no food, water, electricity, communications and limited transportation," SA Goodwin said. "It would have been too much to bring the rest of the agents back, and my biggest concern was that they stayed and took care of their loved ones."

So, the four-man recovery team did its best to deal with the conditions they were

put in. They were temporarily living in the detachment, sleeping wherever they could find a dry spot.

"We worked and slept at the detachment despite having to endure a leaking roof, wet floors, the smell of mold, ceiling tile debris all over our desks, no computer connectivity, sporadic communications and, initially, no power or air conditioning," SA McLeod said. "I firmly believe everyone handled themselves in an exemplary manner. Two agents lost everything they had."

I helped one agent painstakingly comb through the debris where his apartment once stood. Although he was obviously upset with his losses, he never gave up. We pulled together and worked well as a team."

The degree of personal loss varied amongst the agents, from SA McLeod losing some roof shingles from his Madison home, to SA Hebdon who lost nearly \$44,000 in personal items, and eventually lost his home altogether.

SA McLeod extended an invitation to the detachment to stay with him at his home during the storm. SA Hebdon took him up on the offer, staying there with his family until long after the storm.

See Recovery on page 22



Image provided by Lt. Col. Carl Goodison

(From left) Ms. Tonita Murray, Gender Advisor to the Afghan Ministry of the Interior, SA "Skeeter" Holsapple, HQ OSI, Andrews AFB, Md., General Aziza Nazeri, Afghanistan National Police, SA Becca Beaudette, Det. 110, Los Angeles AFB, Calif., and Ms. Tone Midttun, Chief Superintendent / Police Advisor, Norwegian Project for Support of the Police in Afghanistan, all contributed to the Gender Awareness Day event.

OSI helps organize Gender Awareness Day

American, Afghan, Norwegian, German female police personnel celebrate diversity

by **Lt. Col. Carl Goodison**

Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan

After decades of turmoil, signs of progress are apparent in Afghanistan – new construction, vibrant gardens and smiles on the faces of the populace, young and old.

For five OSI special agents assigned to the Police Reform Directorate of Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan, one clear sign of progress was the success of an inaugural event held May 8 in the Shar-e-Naw district of Kabul.

Sponsored by the Human Rights Department of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, Gender Awareness Day brought

50 Afghan policewomen together with Norwegian and German senior female police personnel and two female OSI special agents deployed to Kabul.

The facilitator for the day was Gen. Aziza Nazeri, the senior female police officer in the Afghan National Police.

Gen. Gul Ahmad Madadzai, head of the Human Rights Department of the Afghan Ministry of the Interior and the vice-president of the Afghan Lawyers Association, gave the keynote address.

Discussion topics included common professional and personal experiences, police response to violence against women, violence in the family and the gathering and examination of forensic evidence in family violence matters.

There are currently only 180 police-women in an Afghan National Police

Learn more

The United States has led the international effort to train and equip the Afghan National Army. This has resulted in the training of approximately 26,900 troops and the establishment of five regional commands: Kabul, Gardez, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e Sharif.

(Information courtesy of state.gov)

force of nearly 62,000.

While most work in Kabul, about 25 percent work in the remote provinces where they carry out a number of law enforcement responsibilities ranging from

See Diversity on page 21



OSI

Uniform Updates

Ver. 2.0.06

Program description: OSI held a Uniform Cross Functional Team in January. The uniform team's purpose was to inform the OSI commander of uniform initiatives presented and considered by the team, the team's recommendations, and to garner the commander's approval or disapproval. The team received and considered 25 uniform suggestions and issues. OSI/CC had approval authority over six items: two were approved. Nine items were disapproved by the commander. Seven items required higher level approval; two were recommended for forwarding to the approval authority. Twelve suggestions required no action because they were either already covered in an existing Air Force instruction or approved as a similar initiative.



Approved for immediate implementation

Phase out hat, wear of BDU hat mandatory Jan. 1, 2007
Option for SNCOs and Field Grade Officers to wear both special agent tape and rank

Disapproved

Allow military women to deviate from dress and appearance standards and wear hair below collar when performing military duties in civilian clothes (AFOSI 36-2904, para. 4, establishes a waiver requirement; otherwise, AFI 36-2903, dress and appearance standards will apply)

Expand dress and appearance waivers

Standardize wear of blue org ball cap with BDUs as local FPCON allows (AFOSI Sup 1 to AFI 36-2903, is currently under revision; Tab 2.2, Line 6, and Tab 2.4, Line 9)

Establish navy blue OSI hat as "raid" only

Eliminate headgear with blue uniforms, except service dress

Wear of beret vs. ball cap or BDU/DCU headgear

Use aircrew-style name tags on BDUs in lieu of special agent tape

Use US insignia on the collar in lieu of rank or special agent tape

Use SA in lieu of rank, special agent tape, or U.S. insignia

Suggestions - no action needed

Add a shoulder/upper sleeve pockets to utility uniform

AFUB presented prototype w/forearm sleeve - approved
new utility uniform modified to include forearm sleeve pocket

Add a calf pant leg pocket to utility uniform

AFUB presented a prototype w/calf pocket - approved
new utility uniform modified to include calf pocket

Angled front chest pockets

Considered throughout development of new utility uniform;
each time disapproved - not open for reconsideration by AFUD

Velcro square for glint tape and glint flags on outside of upper arm

AFUB considered, disapproved - other options available

Change "civilian" tape on uniform to say "DAFC;" wear "DoD civilian" or "USAF civilian" - civilians wear uniforms configured the same as active duty

The Law of Armed Conflict requires immediate recognition of noncombatant civilians who accompany the force - an OSI working group evaluated several options including "DAFC," "DAF civilian," "DoD civilian" and "USAF civilian" "USAF civilian" was chosen, staffed and approved by the Air Force

Wear of uniforms by civilians in combat zone - Geneva Convention

DoD civilian wear of DCU may be authorized IAW AFI

36-801 Uniforms for Civilians Employees, 29 Apr 94; DOD

1400.25 M Subchapter 591, Standards for Furnishing Uniforms or Paying Uniform Allowance to DOD Civilian Employees

Guidance on wear of PT uniform during other than fitness times

Resend guidance provided in AF/DP 1721302 Nov 05
message to field (www.af.mil has some great articles detailing other PT uniform initiatives)

Authorize wear of polyester t-shirt (i.e. "Under Armor" brand)

AOR/CC currently authorizes moisture-wicking type T-shirts to be worn - Air Force issue T-shirt will be 100 percent cotton and fire retardant; however, AFI 36-2903 allows moisture wicking type T-shirts to be worn when individual safety is not an issue

Allow detco to make decisions on wear of uniform in deployments

CFNTAF/CFNTCOM/AOR CC authorizes uniform items and/or combinations of uniform items worn in theater

More clearly define "agent attire" and amend instruction supplement

Although AFOSI Sup to AFI 36-2903 is currently being

rewritten, it was felt current information was sufficient

Add PSD specialized clothing to LG purchase requirements (Reg. 5)

Increase civilian clothing allowance

Ensure agents are requesting and receiving their annual Permanent Duty Civilian Clothing Allowance replacement on anniversaries - Increases are based on predetermined amounts that are applied across DoD; increases are not controlled by AF

Awaiting approval from AF Uniform Board

Wear of OSI badge on service uniform - design gold insignia badge to be worn on all blue combinations and subdued for BDU

Wear of tab with OSI in lieu of rank for Gortex jacket - design tab

Diversity continued from page 19

immigration and passport duties to family violence intervention. Some joined the Afghan National Police before the Soviet occupation and remained working throughout the Taliban period – others are recent graduates of the Kabul Police Academy.

The 50 ANP policewomen met May 9 with 31 new Afghan National Police generals to discuss gender integration issues. The generals were recently selected as part of the Afghan National Police reform process supported by Germany, the United States and other coalition partners.



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Darren D. Heusel

Female Afghan National Police officers, working hand-in-hand with their male counterparts, learn the finer points on how to use non-lethal force to quell civil disturbances during riot training conducted by U.S. forces.

The open forum was designed to provide the generals with insights into the diffi-

culties faced by policewomen and suggest measures that could be undertaken to

increase the number of women in the ANP. Recruitment of policewomen is a priority for the Ministry of the Interior with a target of 200 female recruits for next year.

By increasing the number of women in the ranks of the ANP, Afghanistan seeks to have sufficient women in their police forces to respond to the needs of their female populations to serve as role models for other Afghan women who seek to work outside their homes.

More importantly, their integration into the ANP is an additional sign of the progress being made in all branches of the national police and the country of Afghanistan. **GR**

Escape continued from page 13

and Turkish authorities to identify and convey security requirements.

“Agent Jones and her team were prepositioned at the Port of Mersin and performed superbly,” SA Laville said.

Immediately prior to the USS Trenton’s arrival, the OSI team walked the pier to ensure requested port security requirements were in place.

Once SA Jones was aboard the USS Trenton, she briefed the ship’s executive officer on the conditions of the port and terrorist threats in the area, which placed the military in Force Protection Condition Charlie.

On the pier, SA Anderson’s role was to assess the conditions of the dock and provide Agent Jones with the “all clear” for the USS Trenton to pull into port.

Once in port, the team’s coordination helped avert a potential international incident. From the shore, Agent Anderson saw the ship’s crew uncover, man, lock and load the ship’s .50 caliber guns. He quickly intercepted the Turkish security authorities, who were about to engage the ships crew. He assured them he would take care of the problem.

He then contacted SA Jones about the situation, who informed the ship’s captain to cover up all weapons and store them below deck. The captain, who was unaware of the Turkish port’s weapon protocols, gladly obliged.

The OSI team also worked non-security issues. SA Jones soon found herself the intermediary between the ship’s captain and Incirlik Air Base’s wing commander. She coordinated a request from the ship’s captain for 500 cots and camouflage netting for the transport of more evacuees.

Later, SA Jones and her team were coordinating the ship crew and Air Force volunteers in off-loading the evacuees’ belongings.

“I can say these arms moved over 3,000 pieces of luggage,” SA Jones said.

Dealing with luggage, though, wouldn’t be what SA Jones would most remember from this mission.

“The refugees were throughout the ship, but when we went to the top deck of the ship and I saw all of them, that is when it sank in how many people we were trying to help,” SA Jones said. “There were hundreds of refugees just on the top deck. They were hot, tired, thirsty and confused. I will never forget seeing them,

watching us as they waited to get off that ship.”

The OSI team effort did not stop at the port. Prior to the bus convoys departing the port, the team swept the busses with their Turkish counterparts.

“More importantly, they did an impressive job in sensitizing the U.S. escorts as to the conditions at the port and of the evacuees,” SA Laville said. “Till the end, Detachment 522 was there to assist this extraordinary NEO effort.”

While they waited for flights to the United States, the evacuees stayed in shelters, which were once the homes for Airmen during Operation Northern Watch.

Special Agents Jones and Anderson and Mr. Anman participated in an operation that may not be considered typical for OSI. In the end, though, they were Americans looking out for Americans.

“This was truly an experience I will remember for a long time,” SA Anderson said. “All the hard work was worth it when you look down into a young child’s face and they say ‘thank you.’” **GR**

Editor’s note: I couldn’t have completed this article without all the great information contributed by Det. 522.



I've truly enjoyed putting together this issue. I was just talking to an agent the other day about how I am constantly fascinated and impressed with the work OSI does. It really is a great opportunity to work with such dedicated people.

As you've no doubt noticed, this issue includes a nice variety of information. From the story of the recovery efforts at Keesler AFB to the article about the Lebanon evacuations, I hope I've presented you all with some interesting reading.

I'd like to thank everyone who worked with me on this issue. I look forward to teaming up with all of you on future issues.

Please, if you have any questions or comments about the magazine, let me know. I'm always looking for suggestions on how to better your command magazine.

Kind regards,

James C. Dillard, Editor

Corrections

In the May/June issue of the GR, the article "Speaking their Language" was written by SA Meghan Comaskey. She did a fine job writing the article, and we offer our apologies for the mix up.

In the same issue, under promotions, Tim Habel was promoted to GS-14. Congratulations to him for his promotion from and not to GS-13.

Recovery continued from page 18

"I watched the agents here do so many things, such as going out and checking on other family members and working numerous hours on cases and humanitarian efforts," SA Hebdon said. "Even with many of the agents suffering some damage to their personal property, their concern was for the mission

at hand. To still be able to come together as a team with a positive attitude about the mission, was one of the most impressive things I've seen."

Today, Det. 407 once again has a suitable building to for conducting operations. The detachment was rebuilt better than it was before. They received new carpets, walls, roof, computer equipment and nicer vehicles.

"I am pleased with what OSI did for

the detachment by providing these supplies," SA Goodwin said. "We are blessed to have had Col. (Angela) Layman and the support of Region 4, along with those throughout the OSI command. I am sure there is no other command that would have done more or cared more than OSI." **GR**

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OSI
Historical
Snapshots

Maj. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, left, receives a congratulatory handshake from Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg for General Carroll's induction into the regular Air Force in 1952. General Vandenberg was the chief of staff of the Air Force from 1948 to 1953.

Photo courtesy of the OSI History Office